NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Amos Tuck, (F. 8.)

2 Charles H. Peaslee

4 Harry Hibbard

1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowne
2 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haws
5 George Briggs
5 James Brooks
Glibert Dean
William Murray
Murius Schoonmaker
Josish Sutherland, jr.
David L. Seyman:

Alexander H. Buel

NORTH
1 T. L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Caldwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morchead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

* R. H. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Henjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick W. Green
7 Nelson Barrers
8 John L. Tuylor
9 Edson B. Olds
1 Challes Stanton

Thomas B. Florence
Joseph R. Chandler
Henry D. Moore
John Robbins, jr.
John McNair

Thomas Ross John A. Morrison

1 George G. King

8 Thaddeus Stevens
9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Milo M. Dimmick
11 Henry M. Fuller
12 Galusha A. Grow (F. S.)

1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.)

4 Harry Mibbard

TORK.

18 Preston King (F.S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Babcock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

29 Jedediah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Marlin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenzo Bierrowe

155557.

110.
12 John Welsk
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William W. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townshend

PENSILVANIA.

mee 13 James Gamble
Ver 14 T. M. Bibighaus
16 William H. Kurts
16 J. X. McLanahan
17 Andrew Parker
18 John L. Dawson
19 Joseph H. Kuhns
20 John Alliavn
21 Thomas M. Howe
22 John W. Howe (F. S.)
23 Carleton B. Curtis
S.) 24 Alfred Gillmore
ODE BLAND.
2 Benjamin H.

5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.)

288EE.
7 Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cullom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stanton
11 Christopher H. Willian

Dem. Whig. Dem

Divided-4

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

James L. Orr, (S. R.)

J. A. Woodward, (S. R.)

John McQueen, (S. R.)

Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.)

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

* John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Fluikner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)
8 A. K. Holladay, (S. R.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman

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CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1858. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats.
Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet
to be elected from the following States:

California-Legislature Democratic. Connecticut-Legislature to be chosen in April, 1852.

Tennessee-Legislature Whig. SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State

| Rights men. | FITONO | elected as Southern c | I State |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | erm | | Term |
| ALABAMA. Ex | | MICHIGAN. I | expires. |
| Jeremiah Ciemens - | 1853 | | 1853 |
| Wm. R. King (S. R.) - | 1855 | Lewis Cass | - 1857 |
| ARKANSAS. | 1000 | MISSOURI. | 100. |
| Wm. K. Sebastian - | 1853 | David R. Atchison | - 1855 |
| Solon Borland | 1855 | Henry S. Geyer - | - 1857 |
| CONNECTICUT. | 2000 | NEW HAMPSHIRE | |
| Truman Smith | 1855 | John P. Hale (F.S.) | 1853 |
| Trument Dates | 1857 | Moses Norris, jr | - 1855 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEW YORK. | |
| Wm. M. Gwin | 1855 | Wm. H. Seward (F.S. | 1855 |
| | 1857 | Hamilton Fish | - 1857 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW JERSEY. | 0.000 |
| Presley Spruance | 1855 | Jacob W. Miller - | - 1853 |
| James A. Bayard | 1857 | Robert F. Stockton | - 1857 |
| PLORIDA. | | NORTH CAROLIN | |
| Jackson Morton | 1855 | Willie P. Mangum | - 1853 |
| Stephen R. Mallory - | 1857 | George E. Badger - | - 1855 |
| GEORGIA. | | оніо. | |
| John McP. Berrien - | 1853 | Salmon P. Chase(F.S. | 1855 |
| Wm. C. Dawson | 1855 | Benjamin F. Wade | 1857 |
| INDIANA. | - | PENNSTLVANIA | |
| James Whitcomb | 1855 | James Cooper | - 1853 |
| Jesse D. Bright | 1857 | Richard Brodhead, jr | . 1857 |
| ILLINOIS. | | RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Stephen A. Douglas - | 1853 | John H. Clarke - | - 1853 |
| James Shields | 1855 | Charles T. James - | - 1857 |
| IOWA. | | SOUTH CAROLINA | |
| George W. Jones | 1853 | R. B. Rhett (S.R.) - | - 1853 |
| Augustus C. Dodge - | 1855 | A. P. Butler (S.R.) | |
| KENTUCKY. | | TENNESSER. | 40 July 20 |
| Joseph R. Underwood | 1853 | John Bell | - 1853 |
| Henry Clay | 1855 | James C. Jones - | - 1857 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TEXAS. | |
| Sol. U. Downs (U.) - | 1853 | Sam Houston | - 1853 |
| Pierre Soule (S. R.) - | 1855 | Thomas J. Rusk - | - 1857 |
| MAINE. | 7 | VERMONT. | |
| Jas. W. Bradbury - | 1853 | William Upham . | - 1853 |
| Hannibal Hamiin - | 1857 | Solomon Phote | - 1857 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| John Davis | 1853 | R. M. T. Hunter (S.R. | 1853 |
| Chas. Sumner (F.S.) - | 1857 | Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) | |
| MARTLAND. | State 5 | WISCONSIN. | |
| James A. Pearce | 1855 | Isaac P. Walker - | - 1855 |
| Thomas G. Pratt | 1857 | Henry Dodge | - 1857 |
| Alteriate Co. A Print | CONTRACTOR DO | SSIPPL. | |
| Wante CT | 1853 | Jefferson Davis (S.R. | 1857 |
| Henry S. Foote (U.) - | 1000 | SCHOLDON DEATH (O'T' | 1 7001 |

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote, (Whig.) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig.) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote.

| Annexed are the names of the | Virginia 2 13 2 13 | |
|---|--|--|
| MEMBERS ELECT. | Wisconsin 3 1 2 | |
| ALABAMA. | | |
| 1 John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 George S. Houston 2 James Abstrorombie 6 W. R. W. Cobb | Total thus far 90 143 115 118 | |
| 2 James Abergrombie 6 W. R. W. Cobb 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 7 Alex. White | Democratic majority thus far 53 | |
| 4 William R. Smith | Democratic majority in 1849 3 | |
| ARKANSAS. | Democratic rain 50 | |
| 1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.) | Democratic gain 50 | |
| | A majority of the House is 117 | |
| CONNECTICUT. | Democrats elected 143 | |
| 1 Charles Chapman 3 C. F. Cleveland | Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) - 22 | |
| 2 C. M. Ingersoll 4 O. S. Seymour | Free-sollers 13 | |
| CALIFORNIA. | E the worters . | |
| 1 Edward C. Marshall 2 J. W. McCorkle | | |
| DELAWARE. | THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF | |
| 1 George R. Riddle | REPRESENTATIVES. | |
| FLORIDA. | With regard to the vote by States, which only | |
| 1 Edward C. Cabell | with regard to the vote by states, which only | |
| GEORGIA. | occurs in case the Presidential election is re- | |
| | ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol- | |
| 1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.) 5 E. W. Chastain, (U.) 2 James Johnson, (U.) 6 Junius Hillyer, (U.) | lowing is the result thus far: | |
| | | |
| | Democratic States-20. Whig States-7. | |
| 4 Charles Murphy, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.) | Arkeness (Secondon) Florida. | |

Willis A. Gorman

John G. Davis Daniel Mace Graham N. Fitch

1 James Lockhart 2 Cyrus L. Dunham 3 John L. Robinson 4 Samuel W. Purker 5 Thomas A. Hends Wm. A. Richardson Thompson Campl 2 Bernhardt Henn 1 Lincoln L. Clark KENTUCKY.

INDIANA.

Linn Boyd Benj. E. Grey Presley Enoing William T. Ward James W. Stone 7 Humphrey Marshall 8 John C. Breckinridge 9 J. C. Mason 10 R. H. Stanton LOUISIANA.
R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)
4 Isaae E. Morse (S. R.) 1 Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 2 J. Aristide Landry

5 Ephraim K. Smart 5 Israel Washburn, jr 6 Israel Washburn, jr.
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan

6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Harace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Flowler
10 Zeno Soudder 4 B. Thompson 5 Charles Allen, (F. S.)

MICHIGAN. 3 James I. Conger

4 Willard P. Hall 5 John S. Phelps

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization to Literature and General Intelligence.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of to Literature and General Intelligence.

rica; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Eva, and exceed in size the

Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed

papers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GÜRLEY,
D. B. GOODLOE.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Stateman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States.

June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions and counter-revolutions and counter-revolutions and each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

The London Quarterial Review,

The Edinburgh Review,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLAGEWOOD'S EINBURGH MAGAINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretoforci issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

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For any three, do 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

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Entrance 54 Gold st.

**Table 1. **Table 3. **Tab

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH WASHINGTON:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 13.

We have before us a number of communications in which the writers assume that, as England does not treat Ireland and patriot Irishmen as she should, neither England nor America should do honor to Kossuth, nor extend their sympathies or aid to him or his countrymen. We sympathise with our correspondents respecting Ireland, and deeply regret that a more thorough and practical sympathy for her and her noble sons does not pervade our land; but we cannot draw from this any inference unfavorable to Kossuth and his cause. He is a truly great man, liberal in all his sentiments-the friend and champion of civil and religious liberty. Our country will not accede to his requests, and unwisely embroil herself in the contests of Europe; but we do not blame him for preferring those requests. Extreme ardor in behalf of Hungary, and want of full knowledge of the genius of the people and institutions of the United States, are things we can readily the money of our citizens cheer Hungary in her you. future struggles!

The Treason Trial.

In the United States circuit court yesterday morning, David Paul Brown, esq., made applieation for the discharge of all the prisoners charged with treason in connexion with Castner Hanaway.

Mr. Read also made application for the discharge of Jackson and Lewis particularly, he being engaged for them.

Mr. District Attorney Ashmead requested that all the prisoners named be held to answer for the minor charge or misdemeanor. He stated also that most of the prisoners against whom retainers had been entered by the authorities of Lancaster county would be sent there to be tried for the murder of Edward Gorsuch, or to await such action as they may see proper to take in the matter.

One of the prisoners, Elijah Lewis, was then dmitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000. The court stated also that bail would be taken

in the case of Williams, who is charged with fierce and remorseless as an incarnate fiend. He is witty and ironical in conversation, yet to the movement of the officers.

Mr. Ashmead said he intended distinctly to est the question whether the refusal of citizens to aid the officers in the execution of the law is law as is recognised as a resistance.

KEEP OFF THE BEAR .- The whole subject of Kossuth's request and our proper response is concisely embodied in the following from the Baltimore American:

"I came not to the United States," said Kossuth to the Baltimore deputation, "to ask you to take such a stand as would involve the conequence of entangling you in a war. I want ou to use your influence to prevent Russia from interfering. We will fight for ourselves, if we are let alone. We want you to lend your support to those constitutional principles upon which you own independence reposes; for the doctrine taught you was not one arising from the policy of the moment, but was a doctrine ounded on principle.

says. He is an extraordinary man, highminded and noble, with the impress of true dignity and greatness, not borrowed or assumed, but inherent. When he asks, however, the aid of this country, not to fight the battles of Hungary, Hungary may have fair play in her coming conlict with Austria, he seems strangely to overook the necessary connexion of sequences in position without the intention of maintaining it ve, must be authoritative.

OMNIBUSES .- " By the way, would it not be well for the omnibuses to take in Church Hill sometimes in their trips? Some of the ladies n that region would like occasionally to make descent upon the town. What say the Jehus?" [Richmond Republican.

We suppose your Jehus can swagger as well as the rest of your f. f. v's, and that the response will be that they will "take in Church Hill" with pleasure, except when Shockoe happens to preoccupy the 'bus!

DELUSION .- A distinguished judge of New York, the Journal of Commerce says, has recently joined the Spiritual Rappers, and reputable physicians consult the dead to prescribe for the living.

A great deal of nonsense is written by Washngton correspondents, and published in all the of investments to \$320,000,000. ournals of consequence in New York. We do not except our own columns .- N. Y. Herald.

spoken in our Congressional halls-and all that; but industry, energy, talent, and accuracy, also, are wonderfully displayed by the corresponddeserve censure; praise often.

years old, recently eloped from Manchester, N. H., with a girl aged twenty. She left a bad name behind her, and he a wife and three children. But he robbed his family of their valuables, trinkets, &c., and borrowed \$40 of his

The French Generals. A Paris correspondent of the New York Advertiser gives some piquant sketches of the most

conspicuous generals of the French army at this time.

One of the most celebrated French generals has not been in France since 1835-'86. This is General Useff. He was born in Tunis, of French parents. At the death of his father, which happened when he was about sixteen, he entered the service of the Bey of Tittenie, a subordinate to the Dey of Algiers. His energy and bravery secured him a post in the body-guard of his master, and an apartment in his palace. Whilst occupying this position, he attracted the favorable regards of the Bey's sister. An intrigue followed, which was discovered by a Christian slave, who hastened to gain the fa-vor of the Bey by disclosing it. Useff followed him unobserved to the Bey's apartment, and heard the terrible order for his own execution. On the return of the slave to his quarters, whilst passing along the corridor of the inner court, a strong hand seized him by the neck and drew him with violence into a chamber. Within half an hour afterwards, says the correspondent, the Bey's sister received a basket of roses, under which were an eye, a tongue, and a hand. Accompanying them was this pithy

"Madam: I have the honor to present you pardon in him. May an ardent welcome every the eye that played the spy on you, the tongue where await him, and may the good wishes and that betrayed you, and the hand that denounced

Pretty well for a boy of sixteen! Useff escaped from the palace, enlisted in the French army as a common soldier, from which position, by his desperate courage, he has risen to his present rank of General. His campaigns against the Arabs have been marked by the most savage ferocity and cruelty. This wild beast is married to a most gentle and delicate wife, to whom, when absent, he writes once a day, and his devotion to her, the only redeeming trait of his character, is a standing subject of jest in the French army of Africa.

Lamoriciere, another distinguished French

general, is said to have exhibited no disposition to leniency in his wars with the Arabs. He never hesitated to burn their towns, or, in the heat of victory, to let loose the passions of his infuriated soldiery.

Cavaignac is the only one of the French

generals who exhibits a human temper, and in him it is said to be so marred by indecision and irresolution, that the Arabs gave him the nick name of "the bending rose-tree."

Changarnier appears to be a French edition of Claverhouse. He is described as a slightly-built, slender-faced, finger-ringed, soft-mannered gentleman in the saloon, but in the field you soon discover that his levity is but a gracefully-worn mask. There is something about its head from its body. He then escaped thim dark and mysterious, and you "do not the woods, and was badly frozen when taken. soon forget the dozing panther's expression of to aid the officers in the execution of the law is those blue eyes." As a military leader, it is not of itself such a forcible resistance of the said that he has no superior in France. In ferocity of character this delicate looking dandy has few equals. One of his feats in Arabia was the surprise of an Arab village, in which he butchered every soul-men, women, children, and infants at the breast-ending by the general confingration of the whole place. In the attempted insurrection in Paris on the 13th of June, a man attempted to drag Changarnier from his borse. The General seized him by the throat, and, making his horse leap forward, dragged him some distance, and dashed him with great force on the pavement, just before one of his aids-de-camp, crying, "Finish that assassin." A moment after, and the brains of the rash assailant were scattered in the Boule-

POLITENESS AND TRUTH. - Many persons plead ounded on principle."

ners, as if truth was never gentle and kind, but
The whole demeanor of Kossuth is so marked always harsh, morose, and forbidding. Surely by sincerity that we cannot for a moment doubt good manners and a good conscience are no the honesty of his meaning in everything he more inconsistent with each other than beauty and innocence, which are strikingly akin, and always look the better for the companionship Roughness and honesty are, indeed, sometimes found together in the same person; but he is country, not to fight the battles of Hungary, but a poor judge of human nature who takes but to keep Russia from interfering, so that ill-manners to be a guaranty of probity of character, or suspects a stranger to be a rascal because he has the manners of a gentleman Some persons object to politeness that its lansupposing that we would not, in taking such a guage is unmeaning and false. But this is stand, involve ourselves in war. To assume a easily answered. A lie is not locked up in a phrase, but must exist, if at all, in the mind of would be ridiculous. The first step in such a the speaker. In the ordinary compliments of business as this involves the last one also. But civilized life, there is no intention to deceive, o demand non-intervention of Russia, it is and consequently no falsehood. Polite lanurged, would be sufficient to insure it. If we guage is pleasant to the ear, and soothing to the demanded it with arms in our hands, and with heart, while rough words are just the reverse; an intimation that it would be enforced at all and if not the product of ill-temper, are very hazards, there would be more probability of the apt to produce it. The plainest of truths, let demand's being heeded than if it were underit be remembered, can be conveyed in civil stood that the requisition was not to go beyond speech; while the most malignant of lies may words. Interposition of this kind, to be effect-find utterance, and often do, in the language of the fish-market.

PROGRESS OF OUR RAILROADS .- The first railroad ever made in this country was only commenced twenty-three years ago. It was a short road in Massachusetts, three miles in length, called the Quincy road, but there was no locomotive then. The first railroad in the State of New York was the Mohawk and Hudson, sixteen miles in length, now called the Schenectady; it was commenced in 1830, and finished in 1833—only eighteen years ago. On the first of January last, there were in operation, in the State of New York, one thousand four hundred miles of railroad, costing \$56,200,000. There was nearly the same number of miles in Massachusetts; while in the entire of the New England States, the miles amounted to 2,644, costing \$96,945,450. The total in operation in the United States, in January, 1851, was 8,797, costing \$286,455,078. Since then a sufficient number of miles has been completed to increase the grand total to 10,000 miles, and the amount

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE,-The Pacific News has an article describing the strange effect of A great deal of nonsense is written by the the effluvia from the mud flats in the eastern ditors to whom they write-a great deal is portion of San Francisco harbor, which is at times almost intolerable. On the Saturday night previous to the sailing of the last steamer, from some unknown cause, it was particularly are wonderfully displayed by the correspond-intense. Its effects were perceptible on the ents writing from this city. They sometimes signs and painted spouts of buildings on Sansome street next day. They appeared black and discolored, as if they had been exposed to A MEAN FELLOW. - A man, twenty-eight a withering heat-the signs were nearly obliterated-polished metallic articles were so tar nished as to be rendered unsaleable, and persons sleeping in the neighborhood described the rush of a current of air at night into their rooms as almost suffocating. This evil is being rapidly remedied by filling up that section of the Bay with sand from the surrounding hills.

EDUCATION .- It is related of a celebrated

Quakeress preacher, during a controversy with a non-believer in the Christian religion, who argued against the necessity and endeavored to prove the improbability of the merciful mission of our Saviour upon earth, that she propounded to him the following question:

"Suppose you wished to commune with that family of ants," pointing to a community of those industrious insects in close proximity, how would you go about it?"

He studied for some time, and at last was compelled to reply, "I would have to become an ANT." That is to say, he would have to descend to their level, take upon himself their nature, become subject to their infirmities and weakness, before he could impart instruction to

The successful teacher, Mr. Editor, descends to the capacity of his pupil. He does not ex-pect his infant mind to grasp as much as his own, nor does he visit him with corporeal punishment because he cannot. The teacher is always respected, loved, but never

The time has gone by, sir, when the rod and the ferule were made the apologists of igno-rance and incapacity, and it is high time that the advocates of these measures had disappeared also. The successful teacher addresses himself to the mind, through the affections of his pupil—the unsuccessful, to the feelings, through the fears of the unfortunates under his control.

If we would have good teachers, we must expect to pay them. Like good workmen, they demand and merit the best wages. Among teachers, as among mechanics, there are those who will undertake to do for half price that which the educated man will not. The consequence is, that education is botched; and when we are fortunate enough to obtain the services of a properly-qualified teacher, we cannot long re-tain him; for he knows his value, and will go where his talent is appreciated and his labor rewarded. Education will always be at a low ebb in a community in which salary is placed in competition with competence. ISLAND, D. C., DEC. 11, 1851. -

SAD DEEDS BY A MANIAC .- On Tuesday last an insane man named Carrigan, living seven miles from St. Johns, N. B., murdered his wife, two children and aunt, and dangerously if not fatally wounded four other persons. He called the family to prayers and then commenced the horrid butchery, killing his wife first. His youngest child he placed on a table and severed its head from its body. He then escaped to

A Yankee who has just arrived from sea, says he was out in a rain storm that made the ocean rise six inches! He is sure of this, because the captain kept a mark on the side of

A school teacher named Clark has been held to bail at Cincinnati for severely whipping a It is said that since the liquor law went into

operation in Portland, Maine, crime has decreased in that city 70 per cent. A new "star spangled banner" has made its

appearance. On the field of the flag are five stars for the five Australasian colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and Western Australia. The Louisville Journal says that Kentucky

a love of truth as an apology for rough man- will be strictly impartial in the division of her favors, both to Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. She will assign half her hemp to one and the other half to the other They will find it a first rate article-they may depend upon it.

A son of Senator Seward now edits the Albany

Virginia has undoubtedly gone for locofoco sm-Governor and Legislature. - Exch. Where was she before she went there?

Mr. Charles Cheney, on State street, Newuryport, has a tankard presented to Mrs. Hannah Dunstin, of Haverhill, by King William, in 1696, for her courageous conduct in the massacre of ten Indians, by whom she was taken captive. The tankard bears the portrait of King William supported by the Lion and the We understand, says the Lebanon (N. H.)

Whig, that the United Literary Society at Dartmouth College have invited the Hon. H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, to deliver their commencement oration. The Imperial Geographical Society of St.

The Imperial Geographical South Persons Petersburg have recently set about the preparations of a new mission to explore the Pe sula of Kamtschatka and other Russian possessions in the Pacific ocean.

Edward Jennings, at Manahawkin, N. J., shot in four and a half days 17 wild geese and 385 ducks.

It is said that a terrible and singular disease has just broken out in Gallicia, Poland, which defies all the efforts of the medical faculty to explain or cure. It is an epidemic, and has received the name of the sleeping fever.

Mr. Blanchard, a Boston custom-house officer, has been held to bail on the charge of procuring a minor to vote at the late election. Colonel Bigler, the Governor elect, has been

elected a member of the Harrisburg Typograph ical Society. Questions you should never be ashamed to

ask, so long as you are ignorant. Ignorance is a shameful infirmity, and, when justified, is the

Fools measure good actions by the event after they are done: wise men beforehand, by judgment upon the rules of reason and faith.

One boasting to Aristotle of the greatness of his country-" That," said Aristotle, " is not to be considered, but whether you deserve to be of that great country.'

Aristotle seeing a youth very conceited, and withal ignorant-"Young man," said he, "I wish I were what you think yourself, and my enemies what you are.

No man is content with his own condition, though it be the best; not dissatisfied with his wit, though it be the worst.

Beauty without virtue is like a painted sepulchre-fair without, but within full of corrup-